THE

# SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

MONDAY, May 28th, 1744. [Numb. 531]

*LONDON, February* 29.

*LEICESTER* Addreſs. to His Majeſty.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the ancient Borough of *Leiceſter*, in Common Council aſſembled, being informed that a Deſcent was intended by the *French* upon theſe Kingdoms, with Deſign to ſet a *Popiſh* Pretender upon that Throne on which your Majeſty has ſo long ſat, and defended all your Subjects in the quiet Enjoyment of their Religion and Civil Rights, beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty of our Abhorrence of ſuch an Attempt againſt your ſacred Perſon and Government.

As Proteſtants and as *Engliſhmen* we cannot but have a grateful Senſe of the many Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty, which we could not hope for under a *Popiſh* Prince, introduced by a *Popiſh* Army; and whilſt we retain any Senſe of our Religion, and happy Conſtitution, we cannot think of exchanging them for Idolatry and Superſtition, for Tyranny and Arbitrary Power: Theſe Conſiderations will, we doubt not, always give Loyalty and Unanimity to your Majeſty's Subjects, which muſt ſtrangely damp the any Attempts that may be made upon our happy Conſtitution: We therefore, beg Leave to take this Opportunity, when ſome Perſons unknown have dared to ſpread treaſonable Papers in our Streets, of humbly and publickly aſſuring your Majeſty of our ſtrict and zealous Loyalty to your Sacred Perſon and Government, and to our happy Conſtitution in Church and State; and that we will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to diſcover and bring to Juſtice the Authors of the ſaid Papers, and to render abortive any Attempts that ſhall be made upon theſe Kingdoms, and to preſerve the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Majeſty's moſt illuſtrious Houſe, and to deliver down to Poſterity our Religion and Liberties, as we received them from our Anceſtors.

*BRISTOL* Addreſs.

*May it pleaſe your Majeſty.*

WE Your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the City of *Briſtol*, in Common Council aſſembled, moſt humbly preſume to approach your Royal Preſence at this Time, when your Majeſty's Dominions are threatened with an Invaſion from *France*, in Favour of a Pretender to your Majeſty's Crown, educated in the Politicks of *France*, and in the Bigotry of *Rome*

Every Principle of Duty, and every Motive of Intereſt or Affection, engage us, to regard an Attempt ſo injurious to your Majeſty, and, in its Tendency, ſo deſtructive to all that is dear to us, with the utmoſt Abhorrence and Indignation

We therefore beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will on this and every other Occaſion, moſt chearfully exert our utmoſt Endeavours, even at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, to ſupport your Majeſty's undoubted Title to the Crown, as becomes Subjects deeply ſenſible of the Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's Government; and perſuaded that the Liberties of *Europe*, the Honour and Independency of our native Country, our own moſt valuable Rights as Freemen and Proteſtants, and the Intereſt of lateſt Poſterity depend, under God, on the Stability of your Majeſty's Throne, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion moſt happily eſtabliſhed in your Royal Houſe.

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LONDON, *March* 3.

We hear that ſeveral Perſons are taken up in Scotland, for holding bad Correſpondencies abroad.

We learn from Moſcow, that her Imperial Majeſty arrived there on the 25th of January, O. S. in perfect Health, as did his Imperial Highneſs the Grand Duke on the 28th; upon which extraordinary Rejoicings were made there.

We have Confirmation from Bologna, that General Count de Gages was retreating towards Naples, where he was to be joined by 12,000 Men of the beſt Troops in that Kingdom.

Laſt Monday Night Col. Cecil, after being examined before the Council ſeveral Times, was committed to the Tower.

It is ſaid, that ſome other Perſons, of Diſtinction, are taken up, but their Names not mention'd.

It is alſo ſaid, that ſome Perſons of Note have ſuddenly diſappear'd, and that ſeveMeſſengers are diſpatch'd after them.

Monday the third Battalion of the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, which was in the Tower, march'd out from thence and were quartered at Greenwich, Deptford and Lewiſham. It is ſaid a Camp will be ſoon formed on Black Heath.

The ſame Day General Wade's Horſe, which had been quartered in Leiceſterſhire, went through the City and were quartered in the Borough of Southwark: They are ordered down to guard the Kentiſh Coaſt.

On Sunday laſt two Perſons were ſeized at Dover, being ſuſpected as ſpies, and on Monday Morning were brought up thence under a ſtrong Guard, in order to be examin'd; they travelled all Night.

The Popiſh Chappel in Lincoln's Inn-Fields is ſhut up The Earl of Bath has diſmiſſed ſeveral of his Servants, finding them to be Roman Catholicks.

They write from Edinburgh that the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of that City, have diſpatched a moſt loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty, on the preſent Poſture of Affairs, and have proceeded ſo far as to ſeize all the Gun powder in Shops and Warehouſes, exceeding Four Pounds Weight.

Tueſday ſix Barrels of Gun powder was ſeized at a Linnen Draper's in Wapping.

It is ſaid that an Aſſociation is in great Forwardneſs by which 340 Members of both Houſes of Parliament engage to furniſh at their own Expence, partly by mounting their own Servants on their Coach Horſes, &c. each 12 Men, compleatly arm'd as the Horſe in his Majeſty's Service now are, by which a Body of above 4000 excellent Horſe will be form'd in this Capital in leſs than 10 Days, in Caſe the French ſhould perſevere in their Attempt of an Invaſion

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Thomas Mathews, Eſq; the Office or Place of Rear Admiral of Great-Britain, and of the Admiralty thereof, and of Rear-Admiral of the Navies and Seas of the ſaid Kingdoms.

*March* 5. A Regiment of Foot is ordered immediately to Sheerneſs, the Stones of the Fort are pull'd up, the Sluices made ready for opening, and every Thing put in Readineſs for a vigorous Defence.

It is the general Account that in the Engagement between the Engliſh and the combin'd Fleet in the Mediterranean, the Engliſh loſt 14 Ships, and the Spaniards and French 29 or 30, and ſuch a Number of Men as is ſcarce credible —— But a ſhort Time will make this important Affair right. —— It is ſaid that Five Men of War of the Line join'd Admiral Mathews on the laſt Day of the Engagement.

A Fleet of Ships are ordered to rendezvous at Spithead with all Expedition, from whence it is to ſail to the Weſt-Indies, under the Command of Admiral Davers.

It is ſaid by Letters from Dunkirk that they got together 800 Sillanders at that Port; that 8 Battalions were already em-

barked;

barked, and 30 more were there; the late Duke of Ormond was there, but that Count Saxe was to command the Expedition, to invade this Kingdom; that the Pretender's Son was on board, and had 3000 Copies of a Manifeſto ready to diſperſe on his Landing.

Several Gentlemen have offered to raiſe whole Regiments both of Horſe and Foot at their own Expence, to ſupport his Majeſty againſt any Attempt of the Pretender, &c.

*March 6.* Yeſterday came an Account that 10 Tranſports with Troops on board, and three French Men of War, were loſt in the late Storm in Dunkirk Road, that the Crews thereof periſhed.

Private Letters from the Hague ſay, that the Court of France had ſent Orders to all the Sea Ports to forbid any Letters being ſent abroad, which looks as if their Fleet had ſuffered much.

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*From the Supplement to the London Gazette.*

*Whitehall, March* 13. A Courier arrived here this Afternoon, diſpatch'd the 10th Inſtant, N.S. by Mr Villettes, his Majeſty's Reſident at Turin, to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, with the Copy of a Letter to him (Mr Villette) from Colonel Paterſon, an Officer in the King of Sardinia's ſervice at Nice, dated at that Place the 7th Inſtant, N. S. which is as follows:

*Colonel* Paterſon's *Letter to Mr.* Villettes, *dated* Nice *the 7th of* March, 1744.

THIS Evening, at 5 o'Clock, having perceived a large Ship at Sea, ſome Diſtance from this Place, I went immediately out to meet her, and found her to be the *Guernſey*, who had been in the Battle. The Account Capt. *Corniſh* gave me of it, is this. The 22d of laſt Month, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon Admiral *Mathews*, who was to have been in the Center, (but Admiral *Leſtock*'s Diviſion, who could not come up, obliged him to lead the Van) attacked Admiral *Navarro*, with whom he had a very warm and bloody Engagement for ſome Hours, during which Time the *Royal Philip* loſt her Fore and Mizen Maſts; after which Admiral *Mathews* ſent a Fireſhip to burn her; but the Fire being given a little too ſoon, ſhe blew up without cauſing any Damage to the Enemy. About half an Hour after the Engagement begun, Admiral *Rowley* bore down, and engaged Mr. *De Court*, within Piſtol ſhot, and after a very hot Diſpute of an Hour, that *French* Admiral thought fit to abandon his Line, with ſeveral of his Ships, and left the *Spaniards* to draw themſelves out of the Scrape as well as they could. At Five o'Clock Admiral *Navarro*'s Second, a Ship of 76 Guns, was obliged to ſurrender, after loſing moſt of her Maſts; and, of 900 Men, only the Captain and 200 more were ſaved, and carried on board the Admiral, who ordered the Ship to be burnt. All the Day and Night following the Sea was pretty high; next Morning the Enemy was got above Four Miles a head, and all that the Admiral could do, he could not poſſibly come up with them. Towards the Evening the Wind began to blow very freſh, and a great Sea ariſing, they loſt Sight of them in the Night, and next Morning, the 24th, they were got quite out of Sight, whereupon the Admiral diſpatched ſeveral Ships, that he might be informed what Courſe they had taken. Capt. *Corniſh*, who gave me this Account, was ordered to *Barcelona*, where he did not ſee any of the Enemy's Ships, but on his Return ſpoke with a Ship, which I think he ſaid was a *Venetian*, who aſſur'd him, that M. *De Court* was arriv'd at *Alicant* Road with all his Squadron, but that he knew nothing of the *Spaniards*. Capt. *Corniſh* made the beſt of his Way back to inform the Admiral of this, and not finding him before *Roſes*, as he expected, came on to the Iſlands of *Hyeres*, from whence a ſtrong Weſterly Wind drove him to this Place; and finding no News of the Admiral here, he would ſcarce ſtay to give me this Account. I am now to give you an Account of our Kill'd and Wounded. Poor Capt. *Cornwall* of the *Marlborough*, with his Nephew, firſt Lieutenant, both kill'd. Captain *Ruſſel*, the Admiral's Captain, has loſt his Right Arm. Both Admirals *Mathews* and *Rowley*, ſlight Wounds by Splinters; my Lord *Forbes* wounded in the Foot. The reſt of the Killed and Wounded of the Subaltern Officers and Seamen was not known when he came away. All the *Engliſh* allow that the *Spaniards* have behav'd to Admiration, but the *French* quite otherwiſe. Admiral *Leſtock*'s Diviſion, 17 Sail, could not in to fire a Shot; if they cou'd have come up, there would not a Ship of the Enemy's have eſcaped. I hope we ſhall very ſoon have a more perfect Relation; for Capt. *Corniſh* aſſures me, that the Admiral intended to ſend ſome Ships hither immediately.

*James Paterſon.*

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*Dunkirk, March* 13. The 1ſt of March the Embarkation began by ſending Troops into our Road in fiſhing Boats and Billanders, after their having lain 4 Days in them, in the Harbour. When they got into the Road it blew ſo hard that they could not board their reſpective Ships, and were obliged to lie ſome Time at an Anchor, by which they ſuffered greatly, being ſo crowded, and having no Proviſions but what they took in their Knapſacks. When theſe Men had boarded, the ſmall Veſſels returned for more, to which happened the ſame Fate; and ſome of the Billanders foundered, but how many were loſt is kept a Secret. There were at the ſame Time three Veſſels loading with Chevaux de Frize, Pick Axes, Shovels, &c. There were alſo ſome ſmall Cannon and ſome battering Pieces. Laſt Saturday the Wind blow'd a Storm at N. E. when ſeven of the Tranſports were driven on Shore; the Loſs of the Troops on board is not known. On Sunday ſeveral Colonels and other noted Gentlemen were ſent for to come aſhore; the Wind ſhifted N W. and blew hard again; ſo that on Wedneſday the 11th one more large Tranſport came on ſhore, and the Morning following two more, all which Ships are of between 2 and 300 Tons. During the Time of the Wind, Signals of Diſtreſs were made by the Men of War, and conſtant firing was heard, but no Help cou'd come to them; and 'tis thought if the Gale had continued a little longer, they muſt all have come aſhore. During the Storm the Troops ſuffered greatly, having no Proviſion on board, and were almoſt Famiſhed. Yeſterday and this Day the remaining Tranſports in the Road (which were 23) were ordered into the Harbour; but ſome are ſo large they cannot well get in, ſo that the Soldiers muſt debark the ſame Way they embarked. The Garriſon conſiſts of 20,000 Men. Since the Commencement of this Affair, we have had no Letters delivered us, nor one Soul allowed to go out of the Town. Here are about 50 Sail of Engliſh detain'd in the Harbour. They took an Engliſh Cutter, which they mann'd with French, and ſent her to reconnoitre Sir John Norris. There are 12 Tranſports left in the Road, with 4 Men of War. The Admiral's Ship mounts 70 Guns; the three others are 60 Gun Ships. There are likewiſe 2 Frigates. Lord *Marſhal*, and ſeveral other Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Gentlemen are here.

*Madrid, March* 4. Yeſterday the Court received an Expreſs, and an Account of an Action between the combin'd Fleet and that of England was ſoon after handed about, which dwelt largely upon the Aſſiſtance which Mr. de Court gave to Admiral Navarro; but ſoon after another Courier arriv'd, with the following Particulars: 'That the combined Squa-'drons have left Toulon, advanced with-'in Sight of the Enemy, who having the 'Wind in their Favour, immediately at-'tacked Admiral Navarro: That Mr. de Court, ſeeing them in Action, crowded his Sails, and withdrew as faſt as 'he could, leaving our Admiral, with 'his ſmall Squadron, engaged with 33 'of the Enemy's Ships: That Don Navarro, far from being diſcouraged at 'this Treatment, reſolved to fight to the 'laſt: That he actually engaged the 'Engliſh 'till Six in the Evening on the 13th, but a Storm ariſing, obliged him 'to retire, and that his Ships were arri-'ved at Cartagena, Barcelona, and Ali-'cant. 'Tis added, that Admiral Navarro was ſlightly wounded; that five 'Captains, and thirty two other Officers, 'were killed, and three other Captains 'mortally wounded; that ſeveral others 'were ſlightly wounded; that our Ships 'had taken an Engliſh Man of War, but 'were not able to keep it againſt ſuch a 'Multitude of Enemies. The Royal 'Philip did Wonders, and fought alone 'for ſix Hours, againſt five of the Ene-'my's Ships, and a Fire Ship. The reſt 'of our Ships behav'd with equal Bravery; and Admiral Mathews, who alſo 'gave great Proofs of his Courage, was 'obliged to retire to Gibraltar and Port-'Mahon, to repair his ſhatter'd Fleet. 'In a Word, whatever is the Succeſs of 'this bloody Action, it may juſtly be ſaid, 'that our Squadron has gained immortal 'Honour.'

As ſoon as theſe Diſpatches were read, our Miniſters invited the Biſhop of Rennes to a Conference. It is eaſy to judge what paſſed, by the Conſternation and Perplexity that appeared in his Countenance at his coming away. Every Body blames the Conduct of the French Admi-

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ral; but 'tis obſerved by the moſt diſcerning People, that the Retreat of Mr. de Court, who is a Man of Courage, ought not to be attributed to Cowardice, but that 'tis very propable he has followed the Inſtructions of his Court. This however but too much confirms the Opinion of thoſe who have always maintained, that France will never aſſiſt us powerfully 'till ſhe is paid for it over and over.

*Vienna, March* 12. It is impoſſible to expreſs the Diſtreſs of the poor People in the Suburbs, occaſion'd by the overflowing of the Danube, which is far greater than was ever known in the Memory of Man. Her Majeſty and the Grand Duke, both ſurvey'd the diſmal Deluge from the Ramparts, and gave the neceſſary Orders for affording the poor People all imaginable Aſſiſtance on the Spot.

On the 25th, ult. in the Evening, arrived a Courier diſpatched by the Count de Kaunitz, her Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Turin, with the important News of a compleat Victory gained by the Britiſh Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Mathews, over the combin'd Squadrons of France and Spain, in a Battle fought the 11th, 12th, and 13th of laſt Month; which News was immediately communicated by the Great Chancellor, Count d'Uhlefeldt, to Sir Thomas Robinſon, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter, and the reſt of the Foreign Ambaſſadors here.

This Moment arrived the Aid du Camp of Prince Lobkowitz, with Advice, that the Spaniards had, of a ſudden, ſlighted all their numerous Works at Petaro, and had made a forced March to Senigaglia. General Brown was immediately detach'd in Purſuit of them, with all the Huſſars of the Army; but it was much doubted whether he would be able to come up with them. Six Hundred Deſerters were arriv'd in our Camp before this Expreſs ſet out, and it was ſuppos'd that ſtill greater Advantages would follow. This extraordinary Meaſure is attributed to the Count de Gages receiving Advice of the Defeat of the combined Fleet, from Genoa. A Courier was diſpatched from hence immediately to the Hague, and another to London, with this important Intelligence.

*Bruſſels, March* 19. It is pretended that an Expreſs is arrived at Dunkirk from Verſailles, with Orders immediately to re imbark every Thing that had been landed, and to ſtill keep in Readineſs for the intended Expedition. The French begin already to form their Camp at Queſnoy, and the Engliſh between Oſtend and Nieuport.

*Amſterdam, March* 21. The laſt Letters from Marſeilles import, that they were very apprehenſive there of a Viſit from the Engliſh; and that Admiral Mathews, when he left the Iſles of Hieres, left two Men of War to cruize there, two others at Villa Franca, and Four in the Gulph of Narbonne.

According to our laſt Advices from Lisbon, all the Engliſh Men of War in the Tagus, and which ſhould in a certain Time arrive there, ſhould immediately go into the Mediterranean, and that five had already ſet ſail, and were ſpeedily to be followed by three others.

*Hague, March* 24. We are ſtill in Expectation of an Account from Admiral Mathews himſelf, in order to know what to think of the Sea Fight in the Mediterranean, no Relation hitherto publiſhed having given full Satisfaction on this Head.

Several of our Merchants have receiv'd the following Intelligence from their Correſpondents in France: M de Maurepas 'has ſent down circular Letters to all the 'Sea Ports, in order to give Warning to 'the Merchants, to take their Meaſures 'as they think fit, becauſe War might 'poſſibly be proclaimed in a very ſhort 'Time.'

*Liege, March* 12. Prince Theodore of Bavaria is elected Biſhop and Prince of Liege, and has acknowledged the Queen of Hungary as Queen of Bohemia, which the late Biſhop refuſed.

*Nieuport*, (in the Netherlands) *March* 13. The late dreadful Hurricane has done a vaſt deal of Damage to the Shipping in the Road and Harbour of Dunkirk: Many Veſſels have been driven on the Coaſt, among which are eleven three Maſt Ships, that had been brought from Nantz and St. Malo. They were oblig'd to cut away the Maſts, Cables, Shrouds, &c. of ſeveral other Veſſels. A Billander was carried out to Sea by the Violence of the Wind, with two Swiſs Companies on board, and 'tis feared ſhe is loſt. We have not yet had an exact Account of the Number of Men drowned. The Duke d'Antin and the Prince of Monaco, were at Sea in the late Storm, and in great Danger of being loſt.

*Genoa, March* 9. We have juſt received the following News from Admiral Mathews by Way of Turin, where he ſent an Expreſs by a light Veſſel arrived at Villa Franca, bringing Advice of a compleat Victory he had gained over the Spaniards and their Auxiliaries, adding, that the Royal Philip, the Admiral ſhip, and ſeveral others, had been ſunk, and others taken and ſent into Port-Mahon.

*Antwerp, March* 16. This Day we have received Advice from Italy, That Admiral Mathews has obtain'd a great Victory over the combin'd Fleets; having ſunk four of the Spaniſh Men of War, and two of the French.

*Bruſſels, March* 20. General Honeywood received ſome Days ago an Expreſs from London, with Orders to have 12 Battalions ready to be tranſported into England in Caſe of Need.

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## A THOUGHT: Occaſioned by *Yahoo's* Remarks on *Stono Roger's* Advertiſement, by *A.* †.

ONe Fool endeavours to deſcribe another;
*YAHOO* proves, *HOUTHNHMN* * is his Brother.

* *For it muſt be acknowledged, they have both equal Talents for Writing.*

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*CHARLES-TOWN, May* 28.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here Capt. *Phillips*, in 10 Days from *Antigua*, who informs us, that Commodore *Warren* was returned from a Cruize, with eight Prizes, all *French*, ſome of them of conſiderable Value: And that he had ſent 14 Men of War (under his Command) out to cruize, with Orders to bring in all the *Frenchmen* they meet with.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Ship the *Tartar*, commanded by Capt. *Ward*, ſail'd on Cruize.

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CUSTOM HOUSE, CHARLES-TOWN,

*Entered Inwards.*

Ship Tryton, Tho. MeFarland, and
Ship Pelham, Thomas Reaſon, from Rhode Iſland.
Ship Indian King, Samuel Phillips, from Antigua.
Ship Ruby Galley, Luke Savery, from Lisbon.
Ship Jolliff's Adventure, John Archer, from Iſle of May.
Ship Succeſs, Matthew Peacock, from Cowes.
Schooner Sea Nymph, Andrew Hunter, from Providence.

*Entered Outwards.*

Ship Tryton, Thomas MacFarland, for London.

*Cleared for Departure.*

Ship Gibraltar Packet, Joſ Wright, and
Ship John, Chriſtian Holm, to London.
Snow Sea Horſe, John Woodwell, to Boſton.
Brigt. Neptune, John Rogers, and
Brigt Primroſe, John Roſs, to Cowes.

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*Exported from this Place from* Nov. 1, 1748.

Rice, 72,460 Barrels.
Pitch, 3822 Barrels.
Tarr, 1662 Barrels.
Turpentine, 364 Barrels.
Deer-Skins, 107 Hogſheads.
Indian Corn, 17512 Buſhels.
——— Peaſe, 2224 Buſhels.
Pork, 876 Barrels.
Beef, 413 Barrels.

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*The* PRICES *of the following Goods, of the Produce of the Province.*

Rice *per Cent.* 32 *ſh.* 6.
Pitch *per Barrel*, 42 *ſ.* 6
Tar, 30 *ſ.* 0 *d.*
Turpentine, 11 *ſh.* 0.
Turpentine Oyl, 15 *ſ.* 0
Roſin, 15 *ſ.* 0
Skins *per lb.* 16 *ſh.* 6
Corn *per Buſhel*, 7 *ſh.* 6
Peaſe, 7 *ſ.* 6 *d.*
Staves, 15 *l.* *per* 1000.

*Of the Produce of Foreign Parts.*

*Eſopus* Flour *per Ct.* 3 *l.* 10
*Philadelphia* Flour, 3 *l.* 0.
Brown Bread 3 *l.* 5 *s.*
Ship ———, 3 *l.* 5 *s.*
Middling ———, 3 *l.* 0 *s.*
White, —, *per Quarter Cask*, 45 *ſh.*
Milk ———, per Quarter Cask 55 *ſh.*
*N. England* Rum, *per Hhd.* 15 *ſ.* a *Gallon*.
*Barbados* Rum *per Hhd.* 20 *ſ.*
*Montſerrat* —, 17 *ſ.* 6
*Antigua* —, 17 *ſ.* 6
Melaſſes, 10 *ſh.* 0
*Madeira* Wine, *per Pipe*, 110 *l.*
*New York* Beer, 8 *l.* per Barrel.
Fine Salt *per Buſhel* 10 *s.* 0 *d.*
Coarſe Salt, 10 *ſh.*

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# Advertiſements.